

Hungary's new Minister for Social Inclusion, Zoltan Balog, has demonstrated a rare and welcome compassion for his Romani fellow citizens.

But the wounded and the dead still wait for justice in Hungary. Although four men have been arrested on suspicion of carrying out the serial killings of Roma that occurred in 2008 and 2009, there have been no trials and no convictions.

The Czech Republic has also seen a dramatic rise in anti-Roma rhetoric and violent actions in the past few years. Last October, I joined Helsinki Commission cochairman, ALCEE HASTINGS in welcoming the lengthy sentences handed down in the Czech Republic to four neo-Nazis who firebombed a Romani home in 2009, an act which left an infant, widely known simply as "Baby Nataalka," with second and third degree burns over 80 percent of her body and a lifetime of painful rehabilitation ahead of her.

When that judgment was handed down against the four men who firebombed Baby Nataalka, I was heartened. I also said I was watching another Czech case—one that is largely unknown.

On November 8, 2008, a roving mob attacked several Roma in the town of Havirov. One teenager was so savagely beaten, he was effectively left for dead. For a prolonged period of time afterwards, he was in a coma, and when he regained consciousness, he was unable to talk. Although he has learned to speak again, he has suffered permanent brain damage. He is paralyzed, was forced to end his studies, and may never be able to work.

A decision in the case is expected to be announced in the Ostrava regional court at 8:30 a.m. on February 24. Behind the high profile murder cases of Roma that make their way into the news, there is an even larger number of cases involving Roma who have been attacked, but not fatally; they do not die but are maimed, disabled, and traumatized for life by the racially motivated violence they have encountered. Their stories are often never told, but each of them stands as a living monument to everyone in their families and everyone in their communities, testifying to the government's failure to protect them. Each of them deserves justice, including Jaroslav Horvath, the teenager attacked in Havirov.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING CLARENCE MITCHELL, JR.

• Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and pay tribute to a fellow Marylander and civil rights champion, the late Clarence Mitchell, Jr., as we approach the 100th anniversary of his birthday. Clarence Mitchell was the chief lobbyist for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, from 1950 to

1979. He worked alongside the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and NAACP attorney Thurgood Marshall to secure rights and opportunities for African Americans.

Clarence Mitchell had faith. He believed in America's promise and in the democratic process. He believed that the will of the people could become the law of the land, and he believed that equality could be championed without bitterness. He dedicated his life to turning the disappointment and anger of the African-American community into political action. He understood that it was possible to take what was unjust and make it just.

Clarence Mitchell walked the Halls of Congress, lobbying friends and foes to set the wheels of justice in motion. He was quietly forceful as he worked tirelessly to pass comprehensive civil rights laws, including the 1957 Civil Rights Act, the 1960 Civil Rights Act, the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the 1965 Civil Rights Act, and the 1968 Fair Housing Act. In fact, his near constant presence in the Senate earned him the nickname the "101st Senator." Former Majority Leader Howard Baker remarked, "In those days, Clarence Mitchell was called the 101st Senator, but those of us who served here then knew full well that this magnificent lion in the lobby was a great deal more influential than most of us with seats in the Chamber."

Clarence Mitchell's extraordinary achievements have shaped our lives and our country to this day. In 1980, President Carter appropriately awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom. On the centennial of his birth, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the late Clarence Mitchell, Jr., and recognize the enormous impact his life's work has had on our great Nation. •

SNELL LABORATORY'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, it is with the greatest pleasure that today I honor Snell Prosthetic & Orthotic Laboratory on their celebration of 100 years in business. Started in Little Rock, Snell Laboratory has grown from its earliest years and now has nine offices across the State of Arkansas.

Originally called Snell's Limbs and Braces, the company was founded by R. W. "Pop" Snell in 1911. With a mission and desire to provide the best possible care to his patients, Pop began handcrafting each custom-fitted artificial limb out of rawhide and red willow. Through both World Wars, the business continued to blossom as standards and practices evolved from the company's earliest days. Both the fields of prosthetics and orthotics have revolutionized since Pop opened his doors 100 years ago, and his company continues to be at the forefront of this industry.

Frank Snell, a great-nephew of the original founder, continues the family

commitment to restoring the highest mobility and function to patients as the company's current president. With his eye on the future, Frank moved the company to its current Little Rock location in 1986 and began the expansion across the rest of the State. With more offices, Snell Laboratory was able to expand while providing high-quality customer service to more Arkansas communities.

Snell's commitment to the community extends beyond working in the office. Snell employees frequently donate their time to such worthy organizations as Easter Seals Arkansas, the American Diabetes Association, and the Baptist Health Foundation. Efforts by Snell employees landed the company the 2008 Arkansas Community Foundation Corporate Philanthropy Award. As the company continues to evolve, I know it will continue demonstrating a strong commitment to service in Arkansas both in and out of the office.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Snell Prosthetic & Orthotic Laboratory on its 100th anniversary and in wishing the company another 100 years of success. •

RECOGNIZING SAUNDERS BROTHERS

• Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, as we have heard time and time again, the American manufacturing sector is struggling. Manufacturers face a whole host of challenges, from oppressive regulations to increased energy costs to foreign competition. Indeed, it has been predicted that China will surpass the United States in 2011 as the world's biggest manufacturing nation in terms of output. In Maine, wood products manufacturers have been particularly harmed by the effects of unfair competition from overseas countries. Indeed, only three American factories still manufacture wooden dowels, which are often used to join pieces of furniture. When one of those factories that operated in my home State was shuttered last year, a group of Maine investors stepped forward to restart operations and provide economic opportunity to the region. Today I wish to recognize that company—Saunders Brothers—and the individuals who made the purchase of the firm.

Saunders Brothers was founded in 1900 by siblings Harry and Arthur, who built the small woodworking operation from the ground up, making wooden dowels. When the original mill in North Waterford burned down in 1916, the brothers moved their operation to Westbrook, near Maine's largest city of Portland, and finally settled at the present-day site in the western Maine community of Locke Mills, a small village in the town of Greenwood. Its recognizable smokestack is a local landmark, and its doors have welcomed hundreds of workers over the years.

However, with the calamitous economy, the owners were simply unable to